

# The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, DECEMBER 1.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .02.  
Temperature, Max. 77; Min. 70. Weather, variable.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.5625c; Per Ton, \$71.25.  
88 Analysis Beets 8s 4½d; Per Ton, \$76.00.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## WHAT ROOSEVELT SAID TO FATHER VALENTIN

**Wanted More Europeans Here and a Smaller  
Proportion of Japanese--President Desires  
Citizens Shall Grow Up Here.**

Father Valentin, who returned with the party of Bishop Libert yesterday morning, having been chaplain to the Bishop during his long trip, has a very interesting story to tell of the journey, including a visit to the Pope and the President.

"The most interesting things to me in America," said Father Valentin last night, "were the Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto, California, and the Library of Congress at Washington. We were in Washington twice and the second time we called on the President, being accompanied by Secretary Atkinson, who introduced us to Mr. Roosevelt. I was more than pleased with President Roosevelt. He is not as large a man as I thought him, but he has a piercing eye and is very quick in his actions and words. As soon as Secretary Atkinson introduced the Bishop, the President turned to me and said, 'And this is Father Valentin. Governor Carter wrote me about you.' President Roosevelt inquired at once of the Bishop about the labor situation in Hawaii and HE SAID HE WANTED TO SEE MORE EUROPEANS AND NOT SUCH A LARGE PROPORTION OF JAPANESE. The Bishop replied that he thought, possibly Italians and Portuguese could be obtained to work on the sugar plantations, but that they would have to be given a little land for their homes, say half an acre. He thought that if the land were forthcoming the labor could be obtained. The President immediately turned to Secretary Atkinson and said, 'Do you hear that Mr. Secretary? Do you understand what he says? He says the labor can be obtained. NOW I WANT IT TO BE OBTAINED. I WANT CITIZENS GROWING UP IN HAWAII.'

"The President expressed himself as delighted to see the Bishop, remarking, 'You are on your way to pay your respects to your spiritual superior and I am glad that you thought it fit to also pay your respects to your president.' This was the day, or the day before that, that we sailed from New

York. We sailed from New York on the Kronland of the Red Star Line, May 27, and two days out we received full dispatches on board ship of the battle of the Japan Straits. Every day both going and coming, we were in touch by wireless telegraph with some other steamer and through them received the news just as we would on land and commercial messages were sent also. A chart was kept of the movements of ocean steamers and not a day passed that we did not get near enough to some ship to wire to her. Sometimes the distance was 180 miles, but bulletins were posted so that we always knew within an hour when we would be able to send telegrams.

"The most interesting thing in Rome to me was the Church of St. Cecilia, as restored by Cardinal Rampolla. But everything in old Rome is historical, and the same is true of Venice. At another place in Italy we saw the factory where the mosaics for the chapel of Stanford University are being made. The work is still in progress and workmen have been sent out from Italy to set the stones in place.

"The purpose of the trip was what is called Ad Limina, or the paying of a Bishop's respects to the Pope, which is expected to be done once in every ten years. Another purpose was to obtain recruits for the Mission. We brought back with us three—Fathers Rodriguez of Belgium, and Servais of Germany, and Brother Angenbert of Holland. It is possible that Brother Angenbert may go to the Settlement, but it is not yet decided."

"The itinerary was as follows: Left Honolulu April 26. Arriving in San Francisco they saw every Catholic mission there. Thence to Chicago, where but two days were spent. To Dayton, Ohio, where some of the members of the Honolulu Mission came from. On to Washington, D. C. Then to New York, back to Washington and back to New York, sailing from that port May 27 and arriving at Antwerp the 6th of June, where they made their European headquarters. Left there for Rome on the 12th of July, via Paris, Toulon, Milan, Padua and Florence, at each of which places short stops were made. They were in Rome ten days and visited all the large churches there. Thence they traveled to Marseilles, passing through Monte Carlo and Nice. Continued on Page 8.)



SECRETARY A. L. C. ATKINSON.

## FLORAL PARADE WILL BE HELD ON FEBRUARY 22

**Automobilists Will Meet on Monday Evening  
to Organize a Club for  
Good Roads.**

The Floral Parade is to be held on Washington's birthday, February 22. This was decided upon yesterday at a meeting of A. Young, Gerrit Wilder and A. Gartley, the committee selected by the Promotion Committee to take this matter in mind. The committee decided on three divisions, as follows:

- 1.—Automobiles.
- 2.—Carriages and other vehicles.
- 3.—Horseback riders.

The latter divisions will be one of the most spectacular seen on Honolulu's streets in many years, for it is hoped to have in the procession a large cavalcade of riders wearing the oldtime Hawaiian pa-us of the most brilliant colors. There are scores of fine riders among the women of Hawaii and this opportunity is certain to draw out a big crowd of them.

Horseback riders, native and otherwise, who wish to enter the parade are asked to send their names to A. Gartley, chairman of the committee, at the Promotion Committee rooms.

Incidentally, it is now proposed to organize an automobile club, and all automobilists in the city, owners and enthusiasts, alike, are asked to meet next Monday evening at 8 o'clock on the Roof Garden of the Alexander Young Hotel.

The object of this organization is

for the purpose of starting a movement for good roads. Automobilists know the full value of good roads, and as there is a large amount of capital now invested in automobiles and the business connected with their maintenance, the movement seems likely to have excellent support.

## YOUNG TEDDY IS HURT AT FOOTBALL

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.), November 22.—Young Teddy Roosevelt is feeling the strenuous effect of football. However, he is under the care of a physician and has been obliged to leave college for a day or two for rest and medical treatment.

After a series of restless nights following the Saturday game, he left Harvard yesterday and went to the home of his grandmother, Mrs. George Lee, in Brookline. As he did not "sign off" before leaving he is down on the college books as having "cut" lectures. His nose is in bad shape, as this is the third or fourth time it has been broken. Last winter he received several hard knocks that put it out during some lively sparring matches.

## COSSACKS TO THE RESCUE

**Czar Will Mobilize 400,000 of  
Them to Protect the Throne  
of Russia.**

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

ST. PETERSBURG, December 2.—Because of the lack of imperial confidence in the household guards, the mobilization of the 400,000 Cossacks in the empire has been decided upon.

It is stated that none of the mutineers will be executed.

A three-cornered negotiation between the Czar and De Witte and the workmen ended with the decision to reopen government and private establishments.

The election laws are completed. Direct suffrage is not granted but what is given will be universal.

## SAN FRANCISCO LIGHTING COMPANIES SELL OUT

SAN FRANCISCO, December 2.—The local gas and electric lighting companies of this city have virtually passed into the control of W. Halsey & Co., bankers of New York, for \$3,500,000.

## KOREAN OFFICIAL'S SUICIDE.

SEOUL, December 2.—Min Yung Whan, the Emperor's personal aide, has committed suicide over the result of the fruitless protest against a Japanese protectorate. The gendarmes fired a volley yesterday at a Korean mob. Many were arrested.

## PALMA FOR PRESIDENT.

HAVANA, December 2.—The Cuban elections have resulted in the choice of Palma for President without opposition or disorder.

## POWERS STAND PAT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 2.—The powers have refused to modify their demands.

## HOW JAPAN COERCED THE KOREAN EMPEROR

ST. PETERSBURG, November 25.—The official Russian news agency has received a dispatch from Shanghai giving a sensational account of the manner in which the Japanese forced the Korean government to acquiesce in the treaty between Korea and Japan. The telegram purports to be based on direct news from Seoul and contains the following particulars:

"On Friday (November 17) at noon Baron Hayashi and M. M. Harivara and Kokubu entered the palace with the object of forcing the Emperor to sign the treaty. The Emperor and the Ministers obstinately resisted. At 8 o'clock in the evening Baron Hayashi then informed the Marquis Ito of the situation. The latter, accompanied by General Hasegawa, commander of the Japanese troops in Korea, with a military escort, including gendarmes, came to the palace, but up to midnight had not succeeded in persuading the Emperor to sign. Thereupon Secretary Stevens brought from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the official seal of the Ministry, which was obtained by force, and, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, the Japanese themselves placed the seal on the treaty, the Emperor to the end refusing to give his signature." The dispatch concludes:

"The entire palace, even the private apartments of the Emperor, are now occupied by Japanese gendarmes and it is probable that the Japanese will soon compel the Emperor to sign."

The Foreign Office emphatically denies that Turkey's attitude is due to German influences. So far from this being true, it is said that the Sultan is actually angry at Germany because the Foreign Office had repeatedly advised him to accept the Powers' demands.

## WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED.

The First National Bank of Lineville, Ala., closed its doors by order of the board of directors.

Dowie, the Zionist leader, has returned from Mexico where he has been inspecting proposed Zion colony sites.

Officers of the B'nai B'rith expect the recent atrocities in Russia to bring another exodus of Jews to this country.

The steamer Argo wrecked yesterday is high on the beach. It will be a tremendous task to get her back to deep water.

Captain Oberlin M. Carter has, after protracted argument, succeeded in reopening his suit against the United States in which he accuses the government of embezzling his funds. The case will take several weeks.

Four wagon loads of silver dollars backed up to the bank this morning stopped the run on the State Central Savings Bank, at Keokuk, Iowa. Five hundred thousand dollars were carried into the bank from the wagons in sight of the people.

Prof. Felix Adler of Columbia University, Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and Samuel Gompers are attending the meeting of the Nation Child Labor Committee.

William S. McWilliams, aged 30, is under arrest at Des Moines, Iowa, for the murder of his wife, four sons and one daughter. He is alleged to have beaten their heads into a pulp with a hammer, hacked their bodies with a meat knife and then left them on the kitchen floor.

## COL. THOMAS FITCH ON ASSISTED IMMIGRATION

**The Ruling Bound to Bring a Tide of Prosperity  
to Honolulu--The Golden Chariot  
Is Swinging Low.**

"The decision of the United States Attorney General," said Col. Fitch, "that the Territory of Hawaii may do what individuals and private corporations can not lawfully do in 'assisting' emigrants to come to Hawaii from any part of the world except China, will, I predict, prove the commercial and financial salvation of these Islands and will start a wave of prosperity that will never know a returning ebb."

"It will affect others, I dare say, as it has affected me. It almost confirms my wavering purpose to return here and resume law practice, and 'grow up with the country.' Those who are familiar with conditions here say that there are available lands in the Islands sufficient to treble the present output of sugar if the labor with which to cultivate them can be obtained, and the Attorney General's decision that labor may be lawfully obtained under the Territorial Act of last winter will prove of greater benefit to us than would a repeal of the Chinese exclusion act."

"There are millions of agricultural laborers in hot and humid countries outside of China who are working for from twenty to forty cents a day, and who will jump at a chance to double their income by coming to Hawaii. These men will not emigrate as do the people of northern and central Europe. They will not push out alone into countries where people do not speak their language or respect their religious faith. But given an opportunity to come in groups of families, bringing their priests with them, and they will eagerly embrace it."

"Under the law of 1905 the Board of Immigration Commissioners have full power to act. They are empowered, for instance, to receive financial aid from individuals and corporations. The donors of any fund would have a right to annex to such fund a condition that

it should be used only in a certain locality and to 'assist' a certain class of emigrants.

"Suppose that a sugar corporation, desirous of employing five hundred or more laborers, should offer to the Board of Immigration a donation or advance of say fifty thousand dollars conditioned upon the board appointing an agent to be named by the donor, under whose direction the money should be expended. The agent would proceed to some labor center in southern Italy or Portugal or in Egypt. He would advertise the advantages of Hawaii. He would offer to assist agricultural laborers only—for we do not need to help any more skilled mechanics or clubs to come here. He would require all applicants to be over twenty-one and under forty years of age—married people with not more than one or two children preferred. He would have all applicants examined by a physician of his own choosing. He would 'assist' those who were accepted, by providing them with transportation via Panama to Honolulu. He would not bring them across the United States by rail for fear of losing them en route. He would require each 'assisted' emigrant to give a note for the cost of assisting him, with an agreement that the amount of his note might be deducted from his wages by any person employing him."

"No contract for labor could be entered into until the arrival of the emigrant at Honolulu and, of course, if he did not choose on arrival to contract with those whose money brought him here, or did not choose to contract at all he could not be compelled to do so, but the emigrant would naturally accept the advice of the man who had assisted him and he would make a contract with that man's backers."

"All these are matters of detail. The main fact is that the Attorney General's decision 'awakening low the golden chariot' of prosperity and we can all get on board and take a ride."



FATHER VALENTIN.